

quarterly

AUGUST 2008

GREENPEACE



Palm Oil

Why our foods, cosmetics and biofuels threaten orang-utans, Indonesia's forests and the world's climate

International

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Orang-utan at Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation

A baby orang-utan plays at the Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation (BOS). The clearing of the land for palm oil is a threat to wildlife in the area, including orang-utans that have been rescued because their natural habitat has been destroyed.

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Did you know...

that you are one of 2.8 million Greenpeace supporters worldwide? We want to get to know some of the faces behind these numbers and put our supporters in the spotlight, so if you would like to be featured on the Greenpeace website, please send a short paragraph about yourself and why you support Greenpeace and a photo to karen.gallagher@greenpeace.org or post it to the address given on the back cover.

GREENPEACE



Dear friends,

Are you a 'green' consumer? Even if your intentions are good, your 'eco-friendly' soap and organic ice cream may still be driving species to extinction, and heating up the planet. Palm oil is a cheap vegetable oil used in products as diverse as lipstick, soap, detergents, powdered soups, ice cream and increasingly for so-called 'biofuels'. Global demand for palm oil is booming, and to meet this demand vast swathes of Paradise Forest in Southeast Asia are being cleared to create oil palm plantations.

This destruction takes place primarily in the Asia-Pacific Paradise Forests, and especially in Indonesia, Malaysia and Papua New Guinea. When deforestation is factored in, Indonesia is among the world's largest emitters of greenhouse gases. These Asian forests represent a green wall against climate change. Their destruction results in irreplaceable biodiversity loss and increased global warming; 20 percent of worldwide greenhouse gas emissions are the result of deforestation.

In this edition of *The Quarterly*, you can read about our Forest Defenders Camp in Indonesia, and how our palm oil campaign persuaded Unilever, the biggest buyer of palm oil in the world, to join us in calling for a moratorium on new deforestation and peatland conversion in Southeast Asia.

We also report on our recent 'Quit Coal' energy tour of Southeast Asia. We hear how Portugal rocked to save the climate. And we bring you the story of some of Greenpeace's founders who returned to Amchitka Island, in the Aleutians off the coast of Alaska – to the very place where Greenpeace campaigning all began.

Greenpeace is what it is today because of the commitment of its people and supporters. The case of the Tokyo Two demonstrates both. In Japan, two Greenpeace activists lost their liberty for 26 days, so far, for their role in exposing a whale meat embezzlement scandal within the Japanese whaling industry. More than 250,000 Greenpeace supporters sent protest emails to the Japanese Prime Minister, asking him to release our activists and to focus the Government's attention on the real crime. Junichi and Toru have finally been released on bail and have rejoined their wives and young children. However, they have been charged with trespass and theft and face the prospect of further imprisonment pending a trial. We need your help to give the Japanese authorities unquestionable proof of support for Junichi and Toru, and to demand a proper investigation into the whale meat scandal. You can read more about this scandal on pages 8 and 9, and find out how to take action to help on page 27.

Gerd Leipold,
Executive Director, Greenpeace International



protecting the world's ancient forests the palm oil story: paradise lost



Unilever has made a good first step – now we need to keep the pressure up to make sure others come onboard. Greenpeace is calling on other big corporate palm oil users and members of the RSPO – including Procter & Gamble, Kraft and Nestlé - to join Unilever and insist that palm oil suppliers agree immediately to stop forest destruction. They need to act fast – orang-utan numbers have already declined by 90 percent and time to save them and the climate is running out. It's going to take serious and fast action by the big corporate players, as well as the political clout of governments, to deliver the changes we need to see.

Cooking the climate

Destruction of the world's tropical forests is one of the great ecological disasters of our time. It is responsible for a fifth of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. Some of the ancient forests under greatest threat are the 'Paradise Forests'. They stretch from Southeast Asia, across the islands of Indonesia to Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands in the Pacific. This wonderfully diverse region supports hundreds of indigenous cultures and shelters an amazingly rich number of plant and animal species, many of which occur nowhere else on earth. The orang-utan, Sumatran tiger and the world's largest flower, the one-metre wide rafflesia, all call the Paradise Forests home.

Indonesia's forests are being felled at a rate faster than in any other major forested country. The massive amounts of greenhouse gases being released by deforestation and forest fires make Indonesia the world's third-largest greenhouse gas emitter. In November 2007, Greenpeace released *Cooking the Climate*, a report summarising the findings of a two-year investigation that revealed how the world's largest food, cosmetic and biofuel companies are driving the wholesale destruction of Indonesia's rainforests and peatlands through growing palm oil consumption. In April 2008 we launched a follow-up, *Burning Up Borneo*, which provided further evidence of the expansion of the palm oil sector in Indonesia into orang-utan habitat and peatlands in Kalimantan.

Putting leverage on Unilever...

The report linked some of the largest producers in Indonesia to Unilever. Unilever is the world's largest single consumer of palm oil, accounting for 3 percent of global production, funnelling up to 1 in every 20 litres produced in Indonesia into some of its many products. This means that Unilever has a huge influence on the way palm oil is produced.

The company also heads the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), a group of retailers, manufacturers and suppliers that represents more than 40 percent of production, and whose aim is to create standards for the production of sustainable palm oil. Following its creation in 2002, the RSPO set up a certification scheme, but six years later not a drop of certified palm oil is yet available – even when it does become available, there's nothing to prevent it being blended with non-certified palm oil. This makes it impossible for RSPO members to guarantee that their palm oil does not come from recently deforested areas.

After Greenpeace took direct action against Unilever – including a hugely successful online parody of Unilever's ad for its Dove soap product - and despite insisting it wouldn't be bounced into taking action, Unilever boss Patrick Cescau finally announced in May that his company would support our call for a moratorium. A moratorium will buy time, allowing proper regulations to be put in place to protect the rainforest in years to come – good news for orang-utans, good news for the climate.





protecting the world's ancient forests the palm oil story: indonesia

Dove Onslaught(er)

In May, if you searched for 'Dove' on YouTube, what would you have found in the number one spot? Not Unilever's ads, that's for sure. Its Dove soap ad "*Dove Onslaught*" was knocked off the top spot by our parody "*Dove Onslaught(er)*".

Unilever, making a big deal of its efforts to be both environmentally friendly and socially responsible, had dragged its heels when it came to the palm oil issue. But just two weeks after starting our campaign, and despite saying it always intended to do so anyway, Unilever finally announced that it would not only stop buying palm oil from suppliers unable to demonstrate that it came from sustainable sources, but also came out in support for our call for a moratorium on cutting down trees in Indonesia for the sake of oil palm plantations.

The rapid success of our campaign staggered the business world, with the palm oil issue – and Unilever's policy shift – even reaching the pages of *The Wall Street Journal*.



Forest Defenders Camp

Our Forest Defenders Camp, in the Riau province of Sumatra, was a step towards bringing the huge extent of forest destruction to global attention. In collaboration with local communities in Riau, our volunteers bore witness and documented the rampant destruction of the region's peatland forests. The camp was located close to the boundary of forest destruction, where peatland forest is being cleared for a palm oil plantation. Volunteers at the Camp took part in spotting and fighting forest fires, conducted surveys of the depth of peat underlying the forest and undertook a comprehensive assessment of biodiversity in the area.

Mr Ali Mursyid, community leader of the village closest to the camp, said, "Our people consider the forests a sacred inheritance from our ancestors and we have an obligation to protect them because it is our source of life. We are trying to save our remaining forests at any cost and are committed to rehabilitating whatever others have destroyed."

Earlier this year, Greenpeace International's Video Producer Maarten van Rouveroy travelled to Riau, Indonesia, to film a story for our palm oil campaign; he also had another mission – to find the star of our new Greenpeace parody 'Dove' commercial. Maarten tells his story...



It must be around 4.30 in the morning when the deafening engine of our pump boat is finally switched off and we glide in perfect silence towards the banks of the Kuala Cenaku river. Out of the blue mist a couple of silhouetted figures emerge. As our boat comes to a stop, campaigner Hapsoro is the first to jump off and greet the silhouettes with an excited exchange of Indonesian greetings and handshakes.

We have arrived at the site of the Forest Defenders Camp, a couple of miles outside the village of Kuala Cenaku in Riau, the eastern province of Sumatra. As we start making our way along a narrow path flanked by tall grass and shrubs, it excites me to realise that it must have been here that people at the camp spotted a tiger and her cub last October when the Greenpeace activities in the area were in full swing. To think that such an animal can still survive in this area – so heavily affected by deforestation – amazes me but also fills me with a sense of hope.

After a couple of hundred metres the former camp site appears. As we pass, we come across a wide moat dug in the deep peat soil. The palm oil company operating in the area has created this ditch in an attempt to prevent Greenpeace and local activists from entering the palm oil concession area. After some difficulty, we manage to cross it and start making our way towards the forest wall.

Now that the light begins to get stronger I can see how this term "forest wall" was coined. At the edge of the wasteland we have started to cross I can now faintly make out a strip of green rising defiantly from the plain. The last bit of remaining forest in this area, our logistics co-ordinator Coang points out.

It is a surreal walk through a seemingly endless wasteland struck by an amazingly beautiful sunrise. Along the wide path are scarred tree trunks and burnt plants on deep brown soil, occasionally cut through by trenches. I'm beginning to wonder whether, at the end of this journey, I'll be dropping a ring into a fiery volcano to put an end to all of this misery.

Here and there, young palm oil trees rise from the ashes of the former vegetation. Birds fly low over the strangely serene but otherwise utterly depressing scene in pursuit of insects. I had seen these images of destruction before as they came through at the Greenpeace International video desk back in Amsterdam, but being here in Riau provides me with a shocking perspective on the sheer scale of it all. When we were driving down to Kuala Cenaku from the province capital of Pekanbaru, it had been an eerie ride through endless seas of palm oil plantations. Once – before the palm oil rush set in – it must have all been carpeted by lush rain forests. The lines for the script of my video are beginning to form in my head.



Maarten van Rouveroy

As one of Greenpeace International's video producers, Maarten van Rouveroy has travelled far and wide to film the planet's beauty and the environmental destruction we're wreaking upon it. However, film-making is just one of his talents.

"As far back as I can remember, I wanted to study marine biology," says Maarten - from an early age he was completely obsessed with whales, which figured largely in many of his childhood drawings. So it's maybe not surprising that Maarten went on to graduate with a Masters Degree in marine biology. An interest in biology clearly runs in the family - his grandfather worked with Dutch Nobel prize-winner Nikolaas Tinbergen, whose work concerned individual and social behaviour patterns in animals, and with documentary maker Bert Haanstra. His parents are both anthropologists.

After university, Maarten studied as a cameraman - building on his childhood love of telling stories through pictures. Again, it's a family thing; Maarten has made several films with his father.

During an internship with the BBC's Natural History Unit, he was asked to put together a documentary on snow goose migration - the producer, while impressed with Maarten's work, asked that he remove subject matter dealing with climate change: "According to him, the audience wanted only to be mesmerised by nature and beautiful pictures. For me, the effects of climate change on the ecosystem were a crucial part of the story."

Joining Greenpeace International in 2004 gave him the chance to combine his passion for film-making with his interest in the environment; especially a trip to the Pacific in 2006, filming pirate fishers but seeing the incredible biodiversity of the Southern Ocean: "Being there was about as far away as I could be from the place I was born, and coming home you feel as though you've truly been around the world. It really gives you a sense of the size and scale of the planet."

We had travelled down here under cover of darkness so as not to be spotted by people from the palm oil plantations who might try and stop us as we are trying to catch the loggers in their act this morning. Greenpeace has built up quite a reputation with the local palm oil companies after it started shining a spotlight on the forest destruction in Riau. But as the sun rises and the temperature starts to increase during our walk across the plain, another advantage of our early start becomes apparent.

Closer to the forest wall we can now make out the chainsaw noises from within the forest. It seems we have gone undetected so far. Hapsoro and Coang point to the remains of a yellow banner in a heap of cut-down vegetation. As they take our exact position by GPS they realise the area where Greenpeace hung a banner in October last year has already been cut down. A stark reminder of the progress of the forest clearing.

Making my way through this peatland forest is not an easy matter. Within minutes, I am bathed in sweat, have slipped numerous times and have been scratched on my face and arms. The logger is very surprised to see us but more than happy to continue cutting down some more trees while we take the pictures. He has heard of Greenpeace and understands why we are doing our campaign, but he is just a worker who has travelled down from North Sumatra because he needs the job.

Back in Amsterdam, our communications team had decided to parody a well-known commercial of the soap brand Dove as part of our palm oil campaign. In the original "*Dove Onslaught(er)*" ad, a Western girl stares into the camera - she is then bombarded with a montage of images showing how the fashion industry brainwashes young girls. Our concept is to emulate this ad using an Indonesian girl of the same age but then show a montage of forest destruction for palm oil. The idea is to convey how the Indonesian rainforests are being cut down for products containing palm oil such as Dove soap.

When we return to the Forest Defenders Camp a number of people - all women - have gathered. A striking ten year old girl - staring at us from behind her mother - immediately catches my eye. Part of my mission when travelling down to the region to shoot this story was to find the Indonesian equivalent of the "Dove girl"; and there she is, all she has to do is stare into my camera...

In broken and stunted Bahasa Indonesian, I try to explain our plans to the women. Helped along by my Indonesia colleagues, I think they understand the idea. They probably think I'm crazy and that the heat is getting to me, though.

But now we have a slight problem with our leading lady. A strange sweaty foreigner with his threatening camera and the scorching sun now burning down do not make for a glamorous setting in which to make your film debut. After some persuasion by her mother she consents, and perhaps because of these less than ideal conditions we get more than we could have possibly have bargained for.

The first close-up is filmed against a greenish forest background, the second framed against the wasteland backdrop. Unscripted, unrehearsed and unacted, her emotions are raw and they are real - with a mixture of nervous anticipation, unease and distrust she stares into my lens. It's a tragedy that, of all the things now growing in the forests, these emotions are among them.



"What's been going on in Riau is an example of what is happening in other parts of Indonesia. It is actually too late to save the peatland in Riau...around us is a dying forest. But what happened here should not happen to other areas such as Kalimantan or Papua New Guinea."



protecting the world's ancient forests the palm oil story: unilever

quick facts:

- 1** Deforestation is one of the main causes of climate change and is responsible for around one fifth of global greenhouse gas emissions, more than the entire transport sector.
- 2** Indonesia's peatland areas alone are responsible for 4 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions – from an area less than 0.1 percent of the world's surface.
- 3** Indonesia holds the Guinness World Record for the fastest rate of deforestation in the world. 2 percent of the region's forest cover is lost every year, and the palm oil sector is one of the key drivers of this destruction.
- 4** Unilever is the biggest consumer of palm oil in the world, using it to make some of its leading brands, such as Dove, Persil and Flora.
- 5** Unilever heads up the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil, which has been put in charge of making the palm oil sector more sustainable. Despite the fact that the RSPO has existed since 2002, there is still no certified palm oil on the market.
- 6** An estimated 1,600 orang-utans were killed on palm oil plantations during 2006.
- 7** Greenpeace is calling for a moratorium – a complete halt – on all new deforestation and peatland conversion in Southeast Asia for oil palm expansion, and for major players like Unilever, Procter & Gamble and Nestlé to stop buying from suppliers who are destroying rainforests and peatlands.



Thanks to the staggering public support for our international Dove campaign in April 2008, Unilever has agreed to play its part in saving the Paradise Forests of Southeast Asia.

As the biggest single buyer of palm oil in the world, Unilever has a special responsibility to help clean up the industry that's behind so much forest destruction. But how did we get to this important first step?

Monkey business

We were launching the next stage of our campaign to protect the rainforests of Indonesia from the expansion of the palm oil industry. It was a busy morning as, across Europe, activists dressed up as orang-utans to draw attention to the "monkey business" going on 'back home' in Indonesia.

In the UK, at the Unilever factory at Port Sunlight near Liverpool, 60 Greenpeace activists occupied the production lines, while in London employees at Unilever's HQ were greeted on their way to work by screeching mating calls and orang-utans clambering all over the building. At Unilever's Rotterdam HQ in the Netherlands, six activists scaled the waterfront building and hung a banner reading 'Unilever: Don't Destroy the Forests'. In Rome, another ten orang-utans stopped Unilever employees entering their Italian HQ – jumping out of a huge box marked 'Stop Dove from Destroying Rainforests', the orang-utans handed out flyers outlining the palm oil situation and demanding a moratorium. Naturally, such activities brought hoards of news media to Unilever's doorsteps.

In the meantime, "*Dove Onslaught(er)*", our Dove parody, had been running on YouTube for a mere week or so and we were taken aback by its success – it took off faster than anything we'd ever done before. Azizah – our reluctant star who Maarten had met and filmed in Riau (see pages 4 and 5) – had become an overnight hit, and our video had gone "viral" – being watched more times on YouTube than the original '*Dove Onslaught*' ad.

Rising to the challenge

Several days later, with our gallant activists barely out of their orang-utan suits and with "*Dove Onslaught(er)*" even being lauded by *The Wall Street Journal*, our campaign met with stunning success. Sometimes it takes a lot longer to make a company, corporation or government see the error of its ways, but Unilever showed that beauty wasn't just skin deep. Speaking at the May Day Climate Change Summit, Unilever boss Patrick Cescau performed a swift turnaround, announcing that his company would support our call for a moratorium. He also promised that Unilever's palm oil would be sustainably sourced by 2015.



We've already warned him that these promises will amount to nothing unless Unilever's suppliers stop trashing Indonesia's rainforests. We want to see some of the other big palm oil buyers join with Unilever to create change on the ground.

Unilever has risen to the challenge, and has agreed to lead the way by building a coalition of allies to put pressure on palm oil suppliers in Indonesia to agree to the moratorium. This will include lobbying all the major industry players; Kraft, Nestlé, Cadbury, Cargill, Proctor & Gamble - palm oil is used for a range of products, from toothpaste to margarine, and from washing powder to soaps. Such a coalition is critical if pressure is to be brought to bear on palm oil producers and the Indonesian government to stop ongoing forest destruction and implement the moratorium rapidly.

The palm oil story It's not over yet

So are we done? Not even nearly. This is the first success in a broader campaign to secure real change on the ground in Southeast Asia. Greenpeace campaigners will continue to work with Unilever over the coming months to bring together a major coalition of companies to make the moratorium a reality.

We'll see at the end of this time how things are progressing... and if we need to change our campaign approach. There's still a long way to go to ensure the climate is protected from further deforestation, that the bulldozers leave the rainforest and that the orang-utans are saved from extinction in the wild.

Tens of thousands of people signed our open letter to Dove, contacting Unilever directly and spreading the word. Thanks to your support we were able to show that we can really make a difference. We'll be sure to keep you up to date and to let you know when we need your help again.

The hidden 'carbon liability' of Indonesian palm oil

Unilever shares major institutional investors with other leading corporations. Not only do they share investors, they share a growing 'carbon liability' within their raw material supply chains, through the expansion of the palm oil sector in Indonesia.

Carbon liability, simply put, would mean that Unilever and similar companies – far from being regarded as food or cosmetic producers – would start to be treated as large-scale carbon emitters, the same as power companies are. This would bring with it the same degree of regulations, responsibilities and risks of penalties or fines faced by those businesses.

In May 2008, Greenpeace released a report, *The Hidden Carbon Liability of Indonesian Palm Oil*, using Unilever's palm oil supply chains as case studies to help quantify the carbon liability associated with the sector. The report showed how, by buying palm oil from suppliers who account for more than a third of Indonesia's palm oil production, Unilever and its competitors are increasing their potential carbon liability and thus leaving their investors exposed to significant levels of hidden risk, compromising long-term financial and brand stability.

So, if others in the palm oil industry are smart, they'll follow Unilever's lead. There's no excuse for wasting time now.

Breaking News...

As this edition of The Quarterly has been finalised, we heard – on 18 August – another piece of good news for Indonesia's rainforests. The regional governor of Riau Province has announced an interim ban on deforestation in Riau.

This moratorium is an important first step and an opportunity for the local government, forest communities and other stakeholders to improve forest governance. The move follows a pledge, made at the G8 Summit in July by Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, to reduce carbon emissions from deforestation by 50 percent by 2009.

To ensure this pledge is more than just nice words, the Indonesian government now needs to move quickly and ban deforestation nationally. A national moratorium on forest conversion will bring to a halt the vicious cycle of peatland damage, forest fires and resulting biodiversity loss due to forest destruction.

This is exactly what we will continue to campaign for. A win will not only be massively significant for protecting what remains of Indonesia's diverse rainforest but also a vital step in tackling climate change.



defending our oceans freeing the tokyo two



Junichi Sato

A husband and father, Junichi (31) often spends his weekends hiking to nearby Mt. Takao with his son. Junichi wants children of the future to have the opportunity to be awed by the Earth's grand nature.

Joining Greenpeace in 2001 as a campaigner working on toxic materials, he has worked to promote 'Zero Waste' in Japan, and was instrumental in the landmark Zero Waste Declaration adopted by the town of Kamikatsu, in Tokushima Prefecture, which aimed to eliminate waste by 2020.

Since then, he has acted as Greenpeace Japan's Campaign Director and now the Director of the Oceans Campaign to promote sustainable coastal fisheries in Japan and an end to so-called research whaling in the Southern Ocean whale sanctuary.



Toru Suzuki

Toru (41) is married and has a two-year-old daughter. He joined Greenpeace because he was "really impressed that there were so many good people" involved. Toru supports the Whales Campaign because "simply, I think whaling should end now. A year ago I was a new Greenpeace volunteer, helping out when our ship, the Esperanza, was coming to Yokohama. I began to understand the whaling issue, and felt that whaling is going to end in 1 – 2 years."

Greenpeace Japan exposed a scandal involving the corrupt and powerful whaling industry (which is funded with taxpayers' money). Two of our activists are now awaiting trial for intercepting a box of stolen whale meat and delivering it to the police...



Greenpeace Japan's four-month undercover investigation revealed evidence of an embezzlement ring involving crew members on board the whalers' factory ship Nisshin Maru, who were openly taking the best cuts of whale meat during the so-called scientific hunt, smuggling it ashore disguised as personal luggage and then passing it to traders for illegal sales.

Working from information given by former and current employees of the whaling company Kyodo Senpaku, when the Nisshin Maru docked in Tokyo on 15 April, we were able to document the offloading of smuggled whale meat into a truck in full view of Kyodo Senpaku officials. Our activists were able to track the consignment to a depot in Aomori Prefecture, where many of the whalers live. One of the four boxes destined for the same private address was then intercepted in order to verify the contents and establish the fraud.

The consignment notes claimed the box contained 'cardboard' – but in reality, it held 23.5kg of salted 'prime' whale meat, worth up to US\$ 3,000. One informer told Greenpeace that dozens of crew members take as many as 20 boxes each, and that this lucrative practice has been going on for years with the tacit agreement of Kyodo Senpaku.

When Greenpeace exposed the crime, submitting our whale meat scandal dossier to the Japanese government, the responses involved were many and varied. Kyodo Senpaku changed its story three times in almost as many days. The Fisheries Agency of Japan, the Institution of Cetacean Research (ICR) and Kyodo Senpaku issued a coordinated response to our findings – calling Greenpeace "malicious".

In the early hours of the morning of 20 June, the Aomori District Public Prosecutors' Office arrested Junichu Sato (Director of Greenpeace Japan's Oceans Campaign) and Toru Suzuki (Greenpeace Japan's Actions Coordinator), despite the fact that the two men had sent detailed statements of what they did and why to the Aomori Police almost a month earlier. Meanwhile, in Tokyo, over 40 police raided the offices of Greenpeace Japan, taking mobile phones, documents and computers. The homes of five members of staff were also raided. Finally, on the very same day, the Tokyo Public Prosecutor suddenly announced that he was dropping the investigation into the whale meat scandal.

The institutions behind the Japanese whaling operation had investigated themselves, and - hardly surprisingly – arrived at the conclusion they were innocent.

Peaceful protests were held at Japanese embassies around the world in support of Junichi and Toru's release and calling for a full investigation into the whale meat scandal. On 10 July, a joint statement of concern was issued by 35 international non-governmental organisations. Junichi and Toru had been held for 23 days without charges - over a quarter of a million people around the world sent messages of support while they were detained and emailed the Japanese Prime Minister, asking for the release of the 'Tokyo Two'.

They were charged with trespass and theft on 11 July. Amnesty International expressed its "deep concern" to the Japanese Prime Minister on 14 July, qualifying the Japanese government's conduct as an attempt to intimidate activists and NGOs. The next day, Junichi and Toru were granted bail by an Aomori judge – the prosecutor immediately appealed this decision but his appeal was turned down. After 26 days in police detention, Junichi and Toru were finally released.

the japanese whale meat scandal



Take Action! What you can do now!

This is not the end of the story for the Tokyo Two – they brought the whale meat scandal to public attention, but instead are now awaiting trial themselves. Neither is it the end of the story for the Japanese taxpayers – they must be wondering why they are funding a so-called research whaling programme that supplies no science, whale meat that few people want to eat and ‘expensive gifts’ for the whaling fleet crew.

The Japanese whaling programme has been shamed internationally for its lack of scientific credibility; now it is being shamed at home as well for trying to hide the corruption, and for taking revenge on those who have exposed it.

We need your help to give the Japanese authorities unquestionable proof of support for Junichi and Toru. Find out how on Page 27.

Notes on a Scandal

- JAN 2008** Greenpeace contacted by former whaling fleet crew member, who tells us that crew members regularly take whale meat off the ships and sell it for their own profit. Our investigation begins.
- APR 15** Nisshin Maru docks in Tokyo, and crew send at least 93 boxes of ‘personal baggage’ – labelled ‘cardboard’, ‘salted stuff’ etc – to their home addresses
- APR 16** Greenpeace activists track one box to a depot in Aomori and remove it to verify its contents
- MAY 15** Greenpeace Japan holds a press conference in Tokyo and exposes the full details of the whale meat scandal, delivering a full dossier detailing the investigation to the Public Prosecutor
- MAY 16** Seino, the freight company handling delivery of the box, reports it missing to the police – a month after it was intercepted
- MAY 20** Tokyo District Public Prosecutors’ Office confirms that there will be an investigation into the whale meat scandal
- MAY 27** Junichi and Toru send detailed statements of what they did and why they did it to the Aomori police
- JUN 20** Junichi and Toru arrested early on the same day the Tokyo Public Prosecutor suddenly announces the investigation has been dropped
- JUN 30** Peaceful protests held at Japanese embassies around the world
- JUL 10** Joint statement of concern issued by 35 international NGOs
- JUL 11** Junichi and Toru charged with trespass and theft, remain in custody
- JUL 14** Amnesty International expresses its concern to the Japanese Prime Minister
- JUL 15** Junichi and Toru granted bail and are released; their trial is now pending

Too many questions...

It’s been claimed that the whale meat smuggled off the Nisshin Maru was a ‘gift’, purchased by Kyodo Senpaku from the ‘Research’ arm of the Government, the ICR. **So, where’s the receipt?**

If you’ve been given a box of whale meat as a gift from your company, why label the contents as ‘cardboard’, or cover it up with a layer of dirty clothes? **What were they trying to hide?**

Kyodo Senpaku says that each crew member receives 9.5kg of whale mate. This amounts to two tonnes of prime whale meat a year – an expensive gift! **If the company can afford this expense, why does it need a huge Japanese taxpayer subsidy every year?**

The freight company only reported a missing box after we revealed our investigations at the press conference weeks after it was intercepted at the Aomori depot. **Why wouldn’t you report a missing box immediately?**

On the very day the police arrested our activists, the Prosecutor investigating the case suddenly dropped his enquiries. Why?

The investigation needs to be re-opened. That, at least, is beyond question.

Read the report!

Greenpeace Investigation: Japan’s Stolen Whale Meat Scandal. Available for download from <http://www.greenpeace.org/international/press/reports/whale-meat-scandal-dossier> or contact Supporter Services at the address given on the back cover.

“The whaling programme in the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary is funded by the Japanese taxpayers, including the Greenpeace activists who have been arrested, and they have a right to know who is profiting from their money.”

Jun Hoshikawa, Executive Director of Greenpeace Japan

“Please release Junichi Sato and Toru Suzuki and provide Greenpeace Japan and all other Non-Governmental Organisations working in Japan with the rights guaranteed under international law to organise and to protest peacefully.”

from the Statement of Concern issued to the Japanese Prime Minister from a number of organisations including Amnesty International, IFAW, WDCCS and Humane Society International

people and places greenpeace voyages to amchitka then and now



In the last edition of The Quarterly, we reported the sad news of the passing of Lyle Thurston, one of the 12 crew members on the very first Greenpeace campaign, when the Phyllis Cormack sailed to Amchitka in the Aleutian Islands to protest against US nuclear testing.



Phyllis Cormack crew: from left-to-right: Richard Fineberg, Bill Darnell, Dave Birmingham and Robert Keziere. Photograph by Bob Stowe, used with kind permission.

The First Journey

Motivated by their vision of a green and peaceful world, a small team of activists set sail in 1971 from Vancouver, Canada, in an old fishing boat. Their mission was to “bear witness” to US underground nuclear testing at Amchitka, a tiny island off the West Coast of Alaska, one of the world’s most earthquake-prone regions. Amchitka was the last refuge for 3000 endangered sea otters, and home to bald eagles, peregrine falcons and other wildlife.

Even though their old boat, the Phyllis Cormack, was intercepted before it got to Amchitka, the journey sparked a flurry of public interest. Although the US still detonated the bomb, the voice of reason had been heard. Nuclear testing on Amchitka ended that same year, and the island was later declared a bird sanctuary.



Barbara Stowe, daughter of Greenpeace founders Irving and Dorothy Stowe, writes about the special day when Lyle’s friends and fellow pioneers got together to celebrate his life and catch up with each other again, and how that first Greenpeace journey that Lyle was so much a part of was finally completed...

On 21 June, in the early evening of the summer solstice, some Greenpeace founders gathered in Vancouver to celebrate the life of Lyle Thurston. The doctor who’d served on Greenpeace’s maiden voyage used to muse about what would happen if a grand piano were to suddenly come hurtling through the window. Bill Darnell – who coined the word “Greenpeace” – honoured his boat mate’s irrepressible spirit with the Zen like quip: “Lyle was the grand piano.”

After the wake, four of the crew from that seminal journey, along with assorted other suspects, repaired to the living room of my family home, where many of the first Greenpeace meetings were held. I was a teenager when the *Phyllis Cormack* set out for Amchitka Island, and when I sailed on the *Esperanza* to Amchitka this past summer, the voyage held extraordinary resonance for myself and my family. Now, comparing notes and photos of the Espy’s 2007 expedition with crew from the Phyllis Cormack’s 1971 mission turned into, well, a grand piano for all of us.

Many old-timers had lost touch with Greenpeace over the years. None of those present had ever seen the *Esperanza*, with her satellite dishes and five zodiacs. Dave Birmingham, now 93, and the engineer on the Phyllis Cormack back in the day, took one look at the Espy and said, “That’s a big boat!” Bob Keziere, the photographer on the Phyllis Cormack, gasped: “That’s the bridge?” These guys had sailed on an eighty-five foot halibut trawler. Blame it on the beer, but I couldn’t help joking, “my boat is bigger than yours”.

placing the people

We got into a more serious vein comparing Amchitka Island then and now. Bob Keziere had prepared a brief on the nuclear test that blasted the island in '71, and he wanted to know what Amchitka was like now. I told him that as the Espy crew trooped across what was once designated a wildlife reserve, the only sign of life we saw (besides vegetation) was one black spider. We pondered the ominous fact that information about radiation on Amchitka remains classified, despite the fact that numerous "sensitive" US government documents have been declassified in recent years. And we discussed Pam Miller's 1996 Greenpeace report, "*Nuclear Flashback*", which documented that the Cannikin bomb shaft meant to contain radioactivity had a design flaw, and that radioactive isotopes are leaking from the cavity into the Bering Sea.

The Phyllis Cormack may not have made it to Amchitka. But when the Espy crew beach-landed there, Diek, our Second Mate, carved a sign out of driftwood and hammered it into the shore of Cannikin Lake (the thirty-acre body of water that mysteriously appeared above Ground Zero after the five megaton nuclear bomb blasted the island all to hell). Diek's sign said, simply but eloquently:

Phyllis Cormack, 1971
Esperanza, 2007

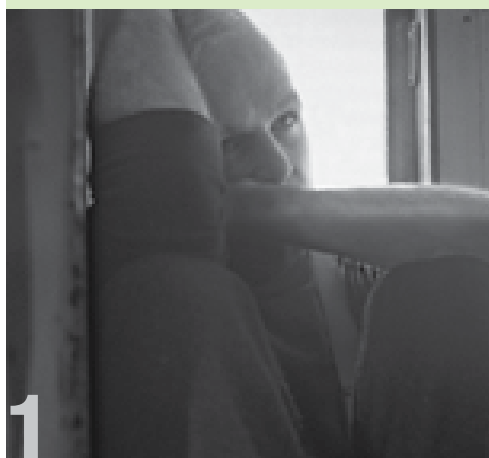
This modest marker made me feel like that first journey had finally been completed. And standing with a third of the crew of the Phyllis Cormack almost a year later, all of us looking at a photo of Diek's sign, the closure reverberated even more strongly.

Zoe Hunter, who was married to Bob Hunter at the time of that initial campaign, emailed me later that after they left our house, some of the gang went down to False Creek, to the spot where the Phyllis Cormack sailed for Amchitka Island on 15 September 1971, and just stood around for a long time looking at the sea and the sky.

And so it goes with a smidgen of the Greenpeace family.



Some of the crew of the Esperanza at Cannikin Lake on Amchitka Island, August 2007



The Stowe Family. Jewish-American Quaker pacifists Irving and Dorothy Stowe moved to Vancouver in 1966, and co-founded the "Don't Make A Wave Committee", which evolved into Greenpeace. Early elders and visionaries of Greenpeace, they remained involved through the two Moruroa campaigns until 1973. Dorothy Stowe continues to host Greenpeace campaigners and disarmament meetings at her home in Vancouver to this day. Their children, Bobbie and Barbara, were also involved in the first campaign; at the age of 14, Barbara watched on as the Committee met in her family's living room, she sold buttons and pins to raise money for the voyage, and – probably wisely – resisted her father's entreaties to join the crew on that historic voyage.

1. Bill Darnell said "Make it a *green* peace" at the close of a "Don't Make a Wave Committee" meeting, thereby coining the term "Greenpeace," used first as the boat name, and later for the organisation itself.

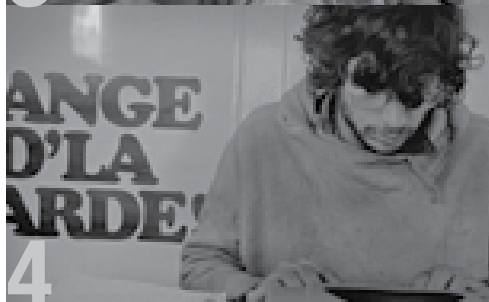


2. Dave Birmingham. Dave was engineer on the first campaign, and his wife Deeno had been involved from the beginning with the "Don't Make a Wave Committee, raising money and recruiting members.

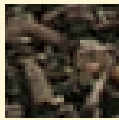


3. Robert Keziere. Photographer on the first campaign and author of an early Greenpeace pamphlet on the potential dangers of nuclear testing at Amchitka.

4. Richard Fineberg. A political science teacher, he joined the crew at the very last minute.



Zoe Hunter. A member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in London, where she met her husband-to-be and Greenpeace co-founder **Bob Hunter**, introducing him to the disarmament movement. Zoe played a significant supporting role during the first anti-nuclear campaigns and remains active in Amnesty International.



the energy [r]evolution quit coal, save the climate!



Climate change is the greatest threat the world faces. It is already killing hundreds of thousands of people a year and if left unchecked will put hundreds of millions of others at risk. Catastrophic climate change isn't inevitable: we know it is caused by human activities, including the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation.

The energy sector is responsible for some two-thirds of the world's climate change -causing greenhouse gas emissions. Coal-fired power plants are the biggest offenders. Coal is the most polluting of all fossil fuels and is the world's largest single source of the greenhouse gas, carbon dioxide. Currently one-third of all carbon dioxide emissions worldwide come from burning coal. We can stop climate change, but only if we reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, particularly coal.

The *Rainbow Warrior* has recently been in the Philippines and Thailand, spearheading Greenpeace's "Quit Coal Tour" in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. The tour aims to promote solutions to stop climate change - an energy revolution away from the use of climate-damaging coal, and a massive shift to renewable energy. For this leg of tour, Captain Mike Fincken was behind the wheel. Mike guides through some key moments...

"May 22 - There was little room to manoeuvre in Legaspi Harbour, and very little space to come alongside...so we swung the boat off the berth on the starboard anchor. Banners went up, 'Quit Coal'. The Vice Governor of the Province of Albay arrived at ten...he is dead against the building of nine new coal-fired power stations in the Philippines. So am I."

"May 23 - Both anchors hold the *Rainbow Warrior* in position just 50 metres off the *Medi Firenze*, a 223-metre long ship, unloading coal at Pagbilao Power Station in Luzon province. We are here protesting against the proposed expansion of the coal-fired power station. The manager came over...he was angry, said his power station was meeting all pollution regulations. But coal is the greatest contributor of carbon emissions that lead to climate change."

"May 24 - Today our activists painted the *Sam John Spirit*, a second coal-carrier waiting to come in and offload its polluting cargo. I had just finished lunch when Kristin looked through the porthole and exclaimed, "We're moving!" Sure enough, the power station launch was pushing as hard as it could on our port bow, trying to displace our anchor array... While Dan made the rope fast, Sarah unfurled the sail and the wind filled it. And then, an angel must have passed by. "There we go, Sarah," I called out. "Positive energy!" The entire ship broke into applause...the power station launch was being pushed backwards by the wind filling our sails..."

"May 26 - We receive a statement from Senator Zuribi. He will file a resolution in the Senate calling for a moratorium on the construction of new, and expansion of old, coal-power stations. He will include a strong renewable energy bill."

"May 29 - The senator and I gave thumbs up as the cameras flashed in a battle of lenses...Senator Zuribi told the press that the renewable energy bill had been languishing in Congress for a number of years already. The next day, we were in the major papers again. Senator Pia Cayetano filed a resolution calling on the Executive Department to adopt a program promoting less dependence on coal and encouraging the shift towards renewable energy. We've got to keep the pressure up... we've got to change."





actions at pagbilao power station





“June 8 – Iloilo Port...we’re here to put an end to the disastrous idea of building a new coal-fired power station in Iloilo. The governor of the province comes on board – she doesn’t want the coal-fired power station. Just two days ago, she tells me, she commissioned an 11 MW hydro-electric power station. The Republic of the Philippines has plenty of renewable energy – so why build coal-powered stations and be stuck with dirty technology for the next thirty years, especially when the government has agreed to reduce emissions 30 percent by the year 2020?”

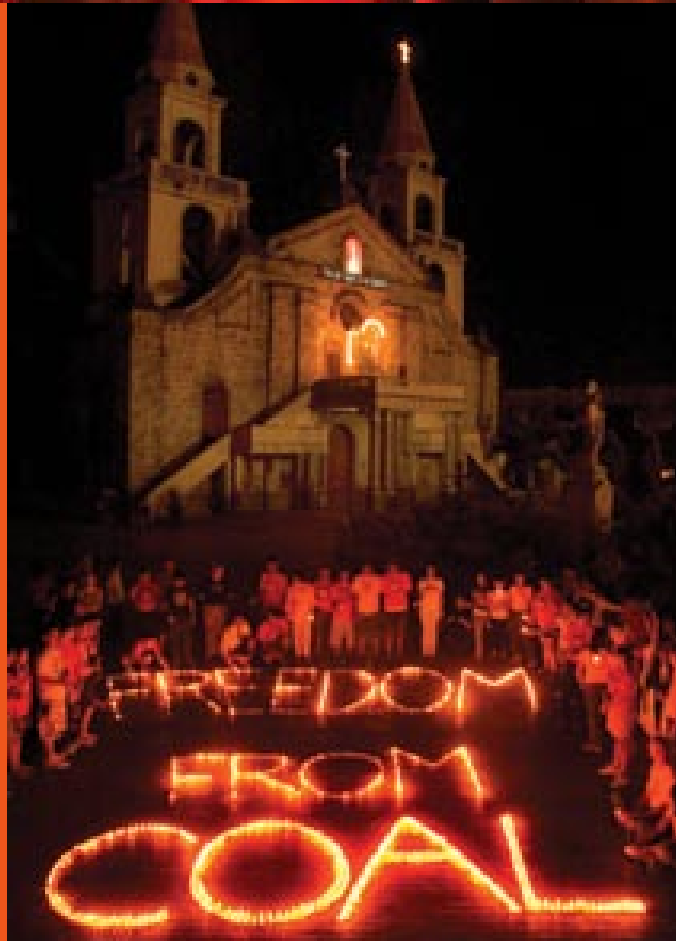
“June 11 – Before the steps up to the Jaro Cathedral, activists from Greenpeace, RISE (Responsible Ilonggos for Sustainable Energy) and the Catholic Church Social Action Centre lit candles in the dark that spelt out the words ‘Freedom from Coal’. There was a breeze and for a moment the candles flickered, some went out, and I wondered. And then it became absolutely still and the message blazed out. Tomorrow is Independence Day in the Republic of the Philippines – I pray that our activity made one more ripple towards the independence of Energy.”

“June 13 – Four boats left the Rainbow Warrior, at anchor off Iloilo, just before sunrise...on their way to Panay oil-fired power station. Greenpeace activists used the raft to reach the shore in front of the power station...they landed, constructed a tower, raised the flag and settled in for an occupation of the proposed building site of a new coal-fired power station. Rainbow Warrior dropped anchor again, 400 metres off the ‘Climate Defenders Camp’ and raised her banner, ‘Quit Coal’.”

“June 15 – I counted one hundred people walking in a line along the shore, towards the Climate Defenders Camp. There were men, women and children and they carried, in outstretched arms, plates of food. The procession looked so peaceful. But then it changed. As they passed the windsocks that we’d erected in the morning (a symbol of the renewable alternative) they tore them down. When they came to our banner, they tore that down too. These were the workers of Panay Power Company and they’d been paid 500 pesos each to intimidate us. They tried to hide our tower, block us out...but our climbers climbed higher.”

“I can’t understand why there aren’t rings of young people blocking bulldozers and preventing them from constructing coal-fired power plants.”

*Nobel Peace Prize winner
Al Gore*





activists and visitors at the climate defenders camp





"June 17 – In the first light of day four, the activists dismantled the Climate Defenders Camp. Meanwhile, in the town, 20 sacks of coal were dumped in front of Metrobank, promoter of the proposed Iloilo City coal-fired power plant, and we asked them to invest in cleaner and safer renewable energy solutions, instead of coal. The Mayor of Iloilo does not like us here and has declared to investigate the legality of our international crew protesting on shore in the Philippines ... but the Archbishop loves us, and invited us all to dinner at his palace."

*"June 20 - We'd beached the inflatable on Boracay Island, having left the **Rainbow Warrior** resting at anchor just beyond the coral reefs. We were waiting for the Mayor to arrive. How many officials does it take to turn on a light bulb - in Boracay it took six - to flick the switch to a solar powered array (installed by the Greenpeace Solar Generation project). It was a positive day and filled with sun, but then the weather changed in the evening - there is a Typhoon heading our way. The authorities are restless - we have had two port-state control inspections in two weeks - there are people in power who want us to go away. We have rocked the boat. The strong wind has come to fill our sails, to take us away, and so we leave the Republic of the Philippines to rise to the challenge of the Warrior: to QUIT COAL."*



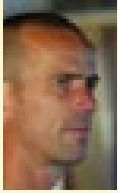
*"July 21 – In Map Ta Phut, the world started to turn faster. It started happening when two keys turned inside the lock – one was from the Natural Resource and Environment Commission and the other from the Sub-Commission on Good Governance of the Senate. Each key called for an immediate halt on the construction of the Belgian-owned GHECO-One coal plant. It seemed as if it happened too easily...but it was the right time and so our anchors came up, **Rainbow Warrior** sailed away. In Bangkok, we talked about what we'd done and why, there was a lot of interest. And then Derek, the Captain taking over for the next leg of the Tour, walked up the **Warrior's** gangway – I shook his hand, relieved to see him after three months. "There you go, old man," I said to him. "She's all yours..."*



Thailand - the *Rainbow Warrior* begins its tour by visiting and documenting a windfarm in Koh Lan, Pattaya. The ship continues on to Songkhla, where Greenpeace launches a petition to the Ministry of Energy demanding they reject coal, nuclear and other fossil-fuel energy systems, a petition that endorsed by over 1500 residents. Later, in Thapsakae, hundreds of local people join the crew to form a human banner proclaiming 'Quit Coal' on the beach. The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) is proposing to build a 4000 MW coal-fired power plant in Thapsakae but local communities are opposing it due to concerns about pollution and climate change. In Rayong province, activists protest against the expansion of a Belgian-owned coal power plant in Maphaphut. In Bangkok, Greenpeace delivers a petition and fills the Ministry of Energy headquarters with balloons printed with the word 'CO₂'. The balloons symbolise the carbon emissions from the construction of new coal power plants in Thailand. Greenpeace is calling on the Thai government to quit coal and increase energy efficiency. The government must adopt legislation that provides investors in renewable energy with stable and predictable returns and guarantee priority access to the grid for renewable generators.



The *Rainbow Warrior* is now returning to Northern Europe, where it will continue with its 'Quit Coal' tour.



people and places behind the wheel mike fincken

“Everything happens for the good and I expect miracles every day (they come in all shapes and sizes).”



We wanted to find out a little bit more about what makes Mike tick, so we've invited him to answer a selection of ten questions, plucked from *The Quarterly's* cookie jar...

When and where were you born?

South Africa 1967, a white boy raised by a Zulu nanny in the shadow of Apartheid.

As a child, what did you want to be when you grew up?

An investigative reporter and at times a priest.

What moment in your life do you think shaped your direction in life?

When I learned how earthworms prepare nutrients in the soil for assimilation by plants. It was an evening class for adults - organic gardening - in 1992. This was my 'Aha', my 'realisation' that a chemical war was raging against nature. The very next day I started joining local environmental groups to find out more. I had a mission.

When did you first hear about Greenpeace and how did you first become involved?

At the age of 18 I ran away to sea - from military conscription. By the time I learned about earthworms I'd been at sea seven years. I was well on my way to becoming a captain - only, now I wanted to be an environmentalist too. In every port I called on my cargo ship I sought out environmental groups, to learn of their local issues and how they were tackling them. In 1994, I came across a group called Forest Action Network who connected me to Greenpeace when they realised I was a sailor. Greenpeace had boats - I had direction. Two years later I stepped onto the deck of my first Greenpeace boat, the *Moby Dick*, in Vancouver.

What Greenpeace campaign moves you the most - what campaign do you think is the most important?

All the environmental campaigning that the world has done till now has been a dress rehearsal for Climate Change.

What's been one of your most memorable moments working with Greenpeace?

The most recent activity of arriving, unannounced, in Map Ta Phut Harbour, Thailand. A coastguard patrol vessel and a large harbour tug tried to cut the *Rainbow Warrior* off in the entrance channel to the commercial port. My first concern was a smaller tug and a dredging barge - the tug was anchored mid-channel but it was hard to tell whether a towrope was stretched across the channel joining the two until we were right up on top of them both. All clear, I zigzagged between them. The port control had given up calling; they had received our statement of peaceful protest, of non-violence. My next concern was 'Coast Guard 99', all grey and black with a three inch cannon

mounted on her foredeck - pointing our way - she sat in our path. I brought the engines to half-ahead and steered straight for her midship sector and then hard-a-starboard the wheel, full-ahead on the engines. We swung around her stern, a couple of metres off, hard-a-port and we were back on track. Concern No. 3 was a huge harbour tug, the kind that pushes super-tankers around. It did the same, only it reversed in to cut us off, but the skipper must have thought I was going to either stop, or turn the *Rainbow Warrior* around. As soon as the harbour tug was in spitting distance on my beam, I swung the wheel over the other way and gave the engines everything I could. *Rainbow Warrior* slipped past her too, and then straightened up to run down the side of the coaling jetty of the Belgium owned coal-power station, GLOW energy.

What's been your toughest assignment for Greenpeace?

Becoming captain of the *Rainbow Warrior*, two years ago. On my first night, we received a mayday and altered course to rescue three French sailors from their boat breaking up on the rocks off Corsica. Then on my third night, it was me transmitting the mayday. *Rainbow Warrior* was being boarded by angry French tuna fishermen, they had knives. Twenty-four fishing boats were surrounding us, fishermen were jumping over the railings. We were cut off from the world. We were blockaded off the port of Marseilles for three days until, to calm the situation, I accepted a tow from a French military tug to the edge of their territorial waters. All for the Northern Blue Fin Tuna.

What was the most emotional moment for you during your Greenpeace time?

I can still picture my wife, Christine, sitting in the Chief Mate's cabin of the *MV Greenpeace*, with liquid running down a clear tube and then out a needle into the vein of her arm. Her chest was covered in bandages - the area where her left breast had been removed. She was crying as she took her chemotherapy treatment against cancer. It was her birthday, her last.

What is your idea of a perfect evening?

Preparing a meal with someone I love for friends we share.

What book could you simply just not put down?

Stephen King's recent novel - 'Lisey's Story'.

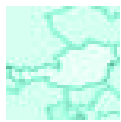
What everyday object could you simply not do without?

Crystal.

What's your most noteworthy habit or attribute?

Daily meditation. To the point that I have to limit the hours a day.

You can read more of Mike's adventures on his personal weblog:
<http://mikemate.wordpress.com/>



people and places

25 years of greenpeace in austria

May 1983 - waste disposal of toxic production residues was at the very top of the agenda of Greenpeace's international efforts. It was also the starting point for the Austrian office, with its campaigns against chlorine chemicals, making the chlorine-based bleaching of pulp a thing of the past in the country. Roman Kellner, editor of Greenpeace's Austrian supporters' magazine "Act", celebrates 25 years of Greenpeace's work...



Greenpeace was launched in Austria in spring 1983, and you can most certainly call it a success story - especially our struggle against the dirty paper industry, which polluted the rivers without showing any conscience. Our work engaged the public's support and demonstrated clearly that Greenpeace was able to change things not only somewhere far away but also on a local level.

A milestone in the story of Greenpeace in Austria was – and still is – the campaign against genetically-modified organisms (GMOs). In 1997, we helped organise a petition for a referendum against GMOs. This was supported by 1.2 million people, an amazing achievement in a country with less than 8 million inhabitants! Austria remains one of the countries most opposed to GMOs (in fact, it has just banned the import of the highly dangerous genetically engineered maize MON 863.)

But there's another aspect that has always underpinned the work of Greenpeace in Austria – the country's closeness to the former 'Iron Curtain'. Imagine: there is only a distance of 55 kms between the Austrian capital Vienna and the Slovakian capital Bratislava. No wonder that we've always had to keep an eye on the other side of the border, particularly on the dangerous nuclear power stations built there. When the Berlin Wall came down, and the Iron Curtain was slowly but surely drawn back, Greenpeace was among the first on the other side, and brought with it many remarkable and unique actions.

These political events facilitated and increased the importance of Greenpeace's work across the entire region, and Greenpeace Austria evolved to meet these new challenges. In 2001, the regional office for Greenpeace in Central and Eastern Europe (GPCEE) was finally established. It represents nine countries: Austria, Hungary, Slovakia (which had had a Greenpeace office since 1993), Poland, Romania, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia and Bulgaria. The main office is situated in Vienna, and currently there are Greenpeace offices located in Hungary, Slovakia, Poland and Romania.

In our region we are confronted with completely different conditions and approaches - sometimes it's a bit tricky to master the differences and combine different views. While some of the more "traditional" Greenpeace actions have a major impact in the "new" countries, in Austria we've had to invent new, innovative and more consumer-oriented ways of campaigning.

When a campaign brings these different strengths and approaches together, a real regional feeling arises. For example, during the summer of 2002, when our action bus toured along the Tisza River through Hungary, Slovakia and Romania. Activists collected water samples, informed the general public about environmental problems and staged activism events to draw peoples' and politicians' attention to some of the ecological hot spots in Central and Eastern Europe.

Similarly, during the "Energy Revolution Tour 2005", the Greenpeace ship "Anna" sailed through seven countries along the Danube - Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria and Romania. The message: We need an energy revolution!

Greenpeace in Central and Eastern Europe now has approximately 80 full-time employees, nearly 170,000 donors in the region and several hundred activists and volunteers who support Greenpeace.

Other Greenpeace offices have been celebrating anniversaries too.

Although Greenpeace opened an office in 1991 in what was then still Czechoslovakia, the 1993 proclamation of the independent Czech and Slovak Republics saw the emergence of **Greenpeace Czech Republic**. For a while, the Prague office was also responsible for **Slovakia**, which now forms part of Greenpeace Central & Eastern Europe. Key issues for the offices included the Slovakian nuclear power plants at Mochovce and Bohunice and the Czech nuclear power plant at Temelin. Other key issues in the Czech Republic over these fifteen years have included the avoidance and disposal of toxic waste – Greenpeace succeeded in bringing about the removal of illegally dumped, highly toxic waste from Milovice near Prague – and campaigns against GMO foods – with big corporations like Unilever and supermarket chains including Spar and Billa announcing that they would only market GM-free products in the country.

Greenpeace Mexico has also been celebrating fifteen years of successful campaigning – against nuclear power and air pollution, and against the import of GMO maize from the USA. It succeeded in preventing two important construction projects – one, a US nuclear-waste disposal site near the Mexican border, the other a holiday complex in a breeding area for sea turtles.

Finally, 2008 marks the occasion of 30 years for **Greenpeace Netherlands**. But we'll be bringing you more about the Dutch Greenpeace story in the next edition of *The Quarterly*.

news from around the world

UNITED STATES



Greenpeace, the Natural Resources Defense Council and the Centre for Biological Diversity launched a new legal challenge against the US Department of the Interior following its listing of the polar bear as a threatened species. Sadly, the decision was carefully constructed to ensure none of the climate-related threats to polar bears could be addressed. So, together with our allies, we went back to court in May, hoping to make sure polar bears get the protection they deserve.

LATEST: On 4 August, the State of Alaska sued Interior Secretary Dirk Kempthorne, seeking to reverse his decision to list polar bears as a threatened species entirely, fearing the listing will cripple offshore oil and gas development in the Chukchi and Beaufort seas in Alaska's northern waters.

CZECH REPUBLIC



Greenpeace lit up central Prague in May, with giant projected slogans reminding the public, media and energy decision-makers about the risks of nuclear power versus the benefits of clean energy. Not only were we illuminating Prague, we were also putting a spotlight on delegates at the second European Nuclear Energy Forum. Largely away from public scrutiny, the Forum would consider a proposal to lower nuclear safety standards across Europe to those of the lowest level applied in any Member State.

BELGIUM



Fred and Wilma Flintstone kindly lent their 'vintage' car to some of our activists for a day. We drove it from the headquarters of ACEA, the European car industry's lobby group, towards the European Parliament, where we were planning to deliver a stone tablet bearing the logos of Volkswagen, BMW and Mercedes, alongside the message 'Driving Climate Change'. Although we were stopped before we got there, our Stone Age procession was a reminder that the car industry is still trapped in the 'dinosaur dynamic' of building ever-faster and increasingly powerful gas-guzzlers at the expense of the climate. The primitive parade also marked the launch of a new Greenpeace report, 'Driving Climate Change: How the Car Industry is Lobbying to Undermine Fuel Efficiency Legislation'.

ITALY



The Italian football team apparently love nothing better than a nice dollop of Nutella spread over their bread for breakfast – 'breakfast for champions' according to Nutella, the national team's official sponsors. But what did Nutella's owners, the Italian company Ferrero – official sponsor of the entire Euro 2008 Championship – also support? Nutella, a hazelnut spread is composed of 31% vegetable oils, most of which is palm oil. We wanted to draw attention to the need for companies like Ferrero to join Unilever in support of our call for a moratorium on cutting Indonesian forests to make way for oil palm plantations, so our team of 'orang-utans' dropped in for breakfast. And it worked - Ferrero announced in July that it would support the moratorium.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION



Greenpeace welcomed the United Nations Environment Programme's criticism of plans to build the 2014 Winter Olympics facilities on a site critical to rare and endangered species. The site, Grushevy Ridge, is a conservation border area legally protected from being built on because of its importance to wildlife and nature. Greenpeace Russia called on the Sochi-2014 organising committee, state corporation Olympstroy (in charge of constructing the venues and related infrastructure) and the International Olympic Committee to build the Games' Olympic Village and luge-bobsleigh route in an area not under threat.

THE NETHERLANDS



Using “cannons” filled with a combination of confetti butterflies and biological flower-seeds, Greenpeace activists sowed a test-field of Monsanto’s GE maize in Lelystad. Testing at the site was thus rendered impossible, because the flowers will grow more rapidly than the GE maize plants. In addition, further distribution of GE pollen from the maize would also be prevented. Greenpeace opposes these field trials because of the unforeseeable impact of genetically modified crops for people and the environment. Once released into the environment, genetically modified organisms can cross-pollinate and become uncontrollable. Greenpeace wants agriculture to remain free of genetic technology and pollution.

HONG KONG



Greenpeace activists boarded the Yang Min Success when it arrived in Hong Kong in June and prevented the offloading of an illegal container of waste electronic devices (e-waste) from Port of Oakland in the US. After months of research, we determined that the container was destined for Sanshui district in mainland China, meaning that – under Chinese law – the import was illegal. Only days before, we had staged a worldwide day of action in which Greenpeace activists in the Netherlands, Denmark, India and Russia had returned electronic waste (e-waste) to the head offices of electronics giant Philips’, also highlighting that company’s failure to take responsibility for its end-of-life products.

BRAZIL



We received good news in June about the ongoing campaign to protect the Amazon rainforest: the landmark two-year-old ‘soya moratorium’, brought about after we demonstrated that the rainforest was being cleared to make way for soya farming, was extended for another year. The announcement from soya traders in Brazil provides hope for the Amazon rainforest. We’re not out of the woods yet, but the decision and the history of campaigning that got us here should be celebrated and built upon to protect all ancient forests for the future.

FRANCE



Greenpeace activists stopped construction of the European Pressurised Reactor (EPR) in Flamanville from restarting in June, for over 50 hours, by blocking the entrance to three quarries supplying sand and gravel for the build. In May, the French Nuclear Safety Agency had previously halted construction in May of Flamanville 3 following discovery of chronic problems since building work began in December 2007, but none of the safety problems that shut down construction had been addressed.

AUSTRALIA



Greenpeace activists, including an ex-miner, blockaded Australia’s most polluting coal-fired power station in July. By the time the last activists had been removed from the site, coal supply had been halted for about five hours – for every hour supply was stopped, we’d prevented 2000 tonnes of CO₂ from being released into the atmosphere. Later in the month, activists occupied the top of a 140-metre high smokestack for 33 hours, leaving a message for Australia’s leaders – ‘Go Solar!’ – painted on the side of the smokestack.



people and places

portugal rocks for the climate



Anyone who's ever thrown on a pair of headphones when pondering a problem knows that music provides inspiration. Music opens up channels, taps into our subconscious and stimulates a unique form of non-linguistic, non-visual pattern recognition that can draw our thoughts down unconventional paths and lead to breakthrough insights.

Our politicians aren't very inspired at the moment. With the G8 Summit in Toyako, Japan, taking place from 7 to 9 July and providing a critical opportunity for world leaders to change the planet's course, it seemed they could do with some inspirational music. So, when the

organisers of one of Europe's biggest music festivals, Rock in Rio, asked us if we'd like a platform at their Lisbon gig from which to promote our work to save the climate, we didn't hesitate.

Enlisting the help of that famous music revolutionary, Ludwig van Beethoven - research suggests that the pattern of notes in the opening movement of Beethoven's 5th Symphony actually helps the brain work better and promotes creative thinking - we asked musicians and fans at Rock in Rio to join in the chorus calling for an Energy [R]evolution - a symphony of action in five movements:

- A global treaty cutting greenhouse gas emissions by more than half by 2050
- Renewable energy supplying more than half the world's power by 2050
- Laws dramatically improving global energy efficiency, from light bulbs to automobiles
- Powering the world with as little coal as possible, and no nuclear power
- Ending climate-endangering deforestation

Greenpeace International's Communications Assistant, Lara Teunissen, returned to her native Portugal for the event, and brings us a report on how the Portuguese rocked to save the climate.

Greenpeace at Rock in Rio, Lisbon

The sun was shining in Lisbon, Portugal, as the doors opened on Rock in Rio, and thousands of people flooded the event site, eager to see some of their favourite bands and artists perform. Greenpeace's presence at Rock in Rio was being broadcast across the country and our stand received non-stop visits from hundreds of curious Portuguese keen to rock the climate with Greenpeace. In just a few hours, our team of 40 volunteers had already collected 2000 signatures for our petition to world leaders meeting at the G8 Summit in Toyako a few weeks later.

As the evening arrived and music fans gathered near the World Stage anxious to see Ben Harper, Amy Winehouse and Ivete Sangalo perform, our text-messaging campaign was being advertised on the main screens; we'd invited the audience to send a text message with fun suggestions as to how they'd like to save the climate - they could choose, for example, to save water by sharing a shower with Ben Harper instead of taking a bath, or to avoid using a car and walk home with Amy Winehouse (possibly the best idea after her appearance on stage that evening!).

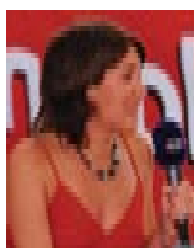
By the end of the night, we'd gathered more than 5000 'cyberactivists' (supporters willing to participate in our online actions), engaging rock fans, bands, artists, politicians and other public figures alike. It was a real success - but, as we all know, the show must go on and so, in the following days, Beethoven's 5th Symphony kept the inspiration flowing throughout the event, with activities that everybody could participate in - from the youngest rock fans to the oldest rock stars.

Sunday, 1 June, was Portugal's national children's day, and we had the pleasure to welcome dozens of smiley, enthusiastic faces to our stand. Encouraged to join us in saving the Planet, the kids made their very own interpretation of Beethoven's inspirational masterpiece. The outcome: a wonderful symphony of shy voices, loud clapping, delighted giggles and cheerful spirits.

On the fourth night of Rock in Rio it was Apocalyptica's turn to amaze us all with a stage performance of the 5th Symphony. Famous for their 'cello metal' music, the Finnish band called on their fans to join Greenpeace and bring our message to the G8 meeting scheduled to take place the following month in Japan. After five days of hard work and lots of rock, around 25 thousand Portuguese voices had been united in support of our worldwide campaign.

We don't have an office in Portugal so far - although, with the recent launch of our Portuguese "virtual office" website at www.greenpeace.pt, we've been able to start reaching out to embrace our Portuguese friends. But, the opportunity we took by being present at Rock in Rio allowed us to not only recruit a mass of Portuguese cyberactivists, but also create real bonds with a group of enthusiastic volunteers, all looking forward to working with us again in the future.

Being Portuguese and working for Greenpeace International in Amsterdam, it was a great feeling to see how my country was so keen to support Greenpeace's work. For me, especially, it was an extremely rewarding opportunity to meet these great people and share with them the wonderful experiences I've had since I started working with Greenpeace. As the event came to an end, I left my country with a notebook full of contact details of new green-activist friends and a true feeling that together we really can rock the climate and save our planet.



Lara Teunissen volunteered with Greenpeace Spain for six months in 2006-2007 before taking an internship with the Greenpeace European Unit in Brussels. In January 2008 she joined Greenpeace International Communications in Amsterdam.

So, how did the G8 go?

Well, while the Arctic ice is melting, the G8 simply froze into inaction.

Global emissions have to start falling by 2015 and must be cut by more than 50 percent by 2050, compared to 1990 levels. With the G8 countries accounting for 62 percent of greenhouse gas emissions, it's clear that the industrialised countries need to take the lead, cutting emissions by at least 30 percent by 2020, and by between 80 and 90 percent by 2050.

Instead, the G8 called on the world to aim for a 50 percent goal - and not more - by 2050, and failed to give any clear commitments on mid-term measures. The World Bank Climate Investment Funds that the G8 announced do not even exclude coal, the world's most polluting energy source.

Bush, Berlusconi and others acted as lobbyists for their own energy giants, trying to sell dangerous, expensive and uninsurable nuclear power plants. Nuclear energy today is based on risky reactors, leads to proliferation and safety hazards and produces long-living deadly nuclear waste with no solution for safe disposal - to say that nuclear power will save the climate is absurd and downright dangerous. We need solutions based on renewables and energy efficiency to defeat climate change and ensure true energy security.

The world is addicted to cars; oil is running out, but the answer does not lie with unsustainable biofuels. The G8 acknowledged unsustainable biofuels - but did nothing about them. Due to this inaction, more land will be diverted away from food production and more forests will be felled - increasing global climate change.

They clearly weren't inspired, and they clearly weren't benefiting from listening to the uplifting powers of Beethoven's 5th Symphony. There's an apocryphal story that the composer intended the opening motif of his work to represent the idea of "fate knocking at the door". It seems that the world's leaders at the G8 are only too keen to open that door and leave the world to its fate.

Fortunately, we're not so keen to leave the world to its fate. With your support, we'll keep up the pressure on world leaders, governments and corporations to make the proper decisions necessary to reverse climate change and stop global warming. And that will be music to everybody's ears...



the greenpeace ships defending our oceans

While the *Rainbow Warrior* has been in Southeast Asia on its Quit Coal Tour (see pages 12 to 17), it's also been a busy time for the other Greenpeace ships...



The message
is simple – if
we want fish
tomorrow, we
need marine
reserves today



Busted – Pirates of the Mediterranean

In July, activists on the *Arctic Sunrise* confronted the illegal vessel, *Luna Rossa*, fishing with a driftnet in international waters west of Sicily. The *Luna Rossa*'s crew cut their net and fled at high speed.

Fortunately, the helicopter had been repaired by this time and we were able to catch up with them. They were clearly unimpressed about us turning up as they were hauling their illegal catch. They made rude gestures, hurled abuse at our activists over the radio and exposed their buttocks!

We're exposing the pirates. But the real responsibility for enforcing the driftnet ban lies with the Italian government (in this case) and the European Union. Yet, Mediterranean governments continue to turn a blind eye to these activities, essentially condoning the crimes and failing in their mandate to protect the Mediterranean Sea from such acts.

Defending Our Mediterranean

The Mediterranean represents less than 1 percent of the world's oceans, yet contains some 10,000 species – around 9 percent of the world's biodiversity. But, overfishing and destructive fishing, including illegal use of driftnets, pollution and rampant coastal development are steadily eroding this treasure.

With our ship *Arctic Sunrise* we conducted a three-month 'Defending Our Mediterranean' tour, exposing and taking action on destructive activities and calling for solutions. The expedition is part of our call for a network of marine reserves – national parks at sea – where no destructive activities are allowed, and marine life is provided with a sanctuary.

Just a few days into our tour we came face-to-face with the pirates - the *Diomedea II*, whose crew had tried to prevent it from being identified by covering its name and registration number. It was licensed to fish within 24 kilometres of the Sicilian coast, with longlines or anchor nets, but we found it some 50 kilometres from the coast and fishing with driftnets - known as "walls of death" these are primarily used to catch swordfish, but regularly trap and kill whales, dolphins and turtles that cross their paths. Banned for years by the authorities, they are nevertheless still widely used in the Mediterranean.

We confiscated almost two kilometres of the illegal driftnet, which contained dead, undersized bluefin tuna. This majestic fish is a symbol of the Mediterranean, but is in serious trouble - rampant overfishing and pirate fishing are pushing this species to the brink of destruction.

In an unprovoked attack, three Turkish tuna fishing vessels surrounded the *Arctic Sunrise*, hurling lead weights at us, and gunfire was heard. Fortunately, nobody was injured, although the Greenpeace helicopter was damaged and temporarily inoperable.

The Mediterranean Sea is in crisis and the industry is fishing itself to death. Swordfish stocks continue to dwindle, and driftnets go on reaping a deadly bycatch. Bluefin tuna is set to share the same fate as cod in the North Atlantic, and vital fish breeding and feeding areas continue to be destroyed. We're urging all Mediterranean countries to unite to protect their sea – to stop illegal fishing and preserve their shared marine resources.

Advances in technology mean that large ships – floating factories from countries as far away as the US and Europe – can catch as much fish in two days as the fishers of some small Pacific Island countries can catch in a year.

Defending Our Pacific

Tuna stocks in the Pacific are running out due to overfishing from illegal and commercial fishing fleets. About 60 percent of the world's tuna stocks come from the Pacific, and scientists believe that two key species – bigeye and yellowfin – are in danger of becoming overfished. To help stop this, the *Esperanza* toured the Western Pacific Ocean to gather evidence of illegal and excessive tuna fishing practices.

We took action against the US purse seiner, *Cape Finisterre*, in a pocket of international waters between Pacific Island countries known as the Pacific Commons, asking it to leave the area immediately. We boarded the Taiwanese longliner, *Nian Sheng 3*, discovering in its hold a dozen sacks filled with hundreds of frozen shark fins – shark finning is shockingly wasteful, with only the fin being removed and with the shark being returned to the ocean, sometimes as a carcass and sometimes alive.

We caught the Philippines-flagged illegal purse seiner *Queen Evelyn 168*, about to transfer tuna between her sister vessel and a refrigerated mothership. These motherships, or reefers, are a gateway for laundering fish out of the region – known to happen, nobody has ever managed to document it before. Upon our arrival, the vessels separated and fled, but we caught up with it and the captain admitted to at least six other transfers of tuna in the last month.

But...good news! Eight Pacific Island countries took the most significant action ever to combat overfishing in the region. From June 2008, foreign fishing vessels will be banned from fishing in the Pacific Commons adjacent to the countries. They will be required to retain their full catches (so, no more throwing non-tuna species overboard to make room for the more valuable tuna catch), must carry fisheries observers on board at all times and may no longer use fish aggregation devices (which attract juvenile tuna) for three months of the year.

Will we see similar protection of other tuna fisheries? We're working on it – protecting the Pacific Commons is just one step to achieving our overall campaign goal – to protect 40 percent of our oceans with a global network of marine reserves.

Caught – the world's largest tuna destroyer

We chased it for five days, but we finally confronted the biggest tuna fishing vessel in the world. The Spanish-owned and flagged tuna purse seiner *Albatun Tres* is known as a 'super, super seiner' and can net 3,000 tonnes of tuna in a single fishing trip.

We caught this monstrous tuna catcher deploying its net close to the Phoenix Islands of Kiribati and witnessed many tonnes of tuna being taken out of the Pacific.

We first found the *Albatun Tres* on 22 May and tracked her across more than 1,000 nautical miles. Her crew must have noticed us when we came within visual range as they immediately steamed away at high speed. We managed to catch up with them when they stopped to fish. As they pulled in their catch, we showed up in inflatable boats, a jet ski and a helicopter, and laid a 25-metre floating banner, reading 'No Fish, No Future', across the inside of their net.

We'd exposed their plundering activities to the world.



defending our oceans

in the red - fish that are best left in the sea



Are you eating an endangered species? Does farmed salmon do more harm than good?

Far too often, we're left without answers when we're trying to find out if seafood on our supermarket shelves is sustainable. Until recently, it's been almost impossible to know – now, we are providing a red list of seafood that both consumers and retailers should avoid.

The seafood red list is available at our new seafood website, <http://seafood.greenpeace.org>, or from Supporter Services at the address given on the back cover. The seafood red list provides background information on the overfishing crisis and advice for industry and retailers on developing sustainable seafood sourcing policies.

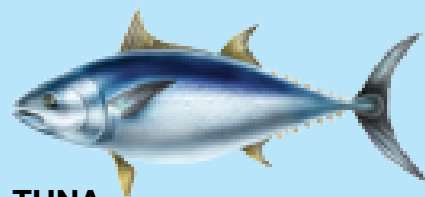
Our seafood red list names 20 endangered species, including tuna, cod and shark, which companies must stop selling unless they can prove that the fish stocks they source from are in a healthy state and are not fished using destructive techniques.

The fish species on the red list are included because they have a life history making them vulnerable to overexploitation, they are sourced from overfished and depleted stocks (or at such high levels, those stocks will soon be overfished), and/or because the fishing method used to catch them is highly destructive to other marine life or marine habitats.

All over the world, fish stocks are in crisis. Aquaculture operations – or fish farms – are adding to the problem when they're not sustainable. Many modern aquaculture practices emphasise the unsustainable production of species for high-value export markets. Rapid development and expansion of intensive aquaculture for species such as salmon and shrimp has, for example, resulted in widespread degradation of the environment and the displacement of coastal fishing and farming communities. Unsustainable aquaculture also negatively impacts on the food supplies and food security of developing coastal countries. Aquaculture development often blocks access to common lands, used by local people for fishing and cleaning (collecting of seafood from the ground), and takes away traditional food sources, for use in fishmeal and oil production for aquaculture production.

Sustainable seafood is catching on. The required solutions can be implemented now. Major UK food retailers Marks & Spencers and Waitrose have sustainable seafood policies. Suppliers like Young's Bluecrest are now leaders in sustainable seafood. These are examples the seafood industry needs to be following.

The seafood website will keep you updated with news from around the world of how supermarkets and food chains are meeting the challenge of sustainable seafood.



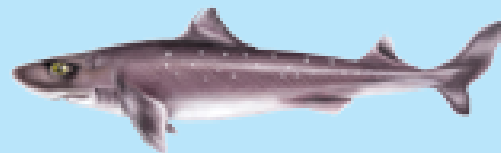
TUNA

All stocks of all species of tuna are fished at full capacity, and many are declining or depleted. Southern bluefin tuna is listed by the World Conservation Union as being Critically Endangered, bigeye tuna as vulnerable and northern bluefin tuna as endangered in the East Atlantic and critically endangered in the West Atlantic. Tuna is mainly caught using purse seines or long-lines. These methods are associated with a high unintentional catch (bycatch) of other fish species, as well as endangered turtles, seabirds and marine mammals. If eating tuna, select skipjack tuna that is caught from pole and line or troll fisheries.



COD

Cod stocks have suffered heavily from overfishing on both sides of the Atlantic. In the major fishing areas for cod in US and Canadian waters of the Northwest Atlantic, stocks have been overfished and continue to be overfished. In the Northeast Atlantic, most stocks are in extremely poor condition apart from the Icelandic and Barents Sea (Northeast Arctic) stocks which are better managed. All stocks are classified as being overfished or at risk of being harvested unsustainably. A further concern is that cod is often caught using bottom trawling gear - this damages seabed habitats important for the survival of many species, and catches and kills unwanted species.



SHARK

Many shark species are overfished, or are listed as vulnerable, near threatened, endangered or critically endangered by the World Conservation Union (IUCN). An estimated one hundred million are killed every year. Sharks are caught by a variety of destructive fishing methods such as longlining and bottom trawling. These methods are associated with bycatch of other fish species, as well as endangered turtles, marine mammals, and seabirds. Half of all the sharks killed each year are caught accidentally in fishing gear intended for other fish.

take action: what you can do NOW!

More than 250,000 Greenpeace supporters sent protest emails to the Japanese Prime Minister, asking for the release of our scandal-busting activists, Junichi and Toru. It worked - after 26 days in custody, Junichi and Toru were reunited with their families, although they are now awaiting trial.

Appealing against their release, the public prosecutor argued that the numbers of people who sent these letters was "questionable" - in other words, the Japanese Government doesn't believe you exist! Now we need you to give them unquestionable proof of support for Junichi and Toru:

Dear Sirs,

I am deeply concerned with the political treatment of the two Greenpeace activists, Junichi Sato and Toru Suzuki, who revealed the whale meat fraud in the Government-sponsored whaling programme. Please resume your investigation into this embezzlement and drop the charges against Junichi and Toru. There are too many questions which remain unanswered.



Write a personal letter or card and post it.

Guide to writing your own letter:

- Do not feel you have to use formal or elaborate phrases.
- Straightforward, polite wording is always acceptable.
- Follow the talking points we have outlined below (and read the article on pages 8 and 9).
- Use language that is natural to you, and always keep the tone polite and respectful.

Beginning the letter - you can usually start by identifying yourself or referring to the issue.

Make your request - the central part of your letter should make these two specific requests to the Prosecutor, which should be to ask him to:

- Re-open the investigation into the whale meat embezzlement scandal that the Greenpeace activists were arrested for exposing.
- Drop the charges against Junichi and Toru

Other things to write about:

- You could ask any one (or many) of the many questions that have been left unanswered by the Japanese Government whaling programme.
- Ask why the Prosecutor dropped his investigation on the same day as the Greenpeace activists were arrested.

Ending your letter - try to include a phrase that encourages a reply:

- I look forward to hearing from you on this important matter.
- I would be grateful if you could confirm that you will re-open the investigation
- Yours respectfully or Yours sincerely are the best endings (make sure your name is clearly legible: printing in capitals helps!)

Address to write to:

Keiichi Tadaki, Hon Prosecutor General,
Haruo Kasama, Deputy Prosecutor General
Supreme Public Prosecutors Office
1-1-1 Kasumigaseki
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo-to
100-0013
Japan



Dear Supporter

From rocking in Rio, to rocking the palm oil industry of Riau, we hope that you've enjoyed this edition of *The Quarterly*.

On 30 June, we left our desks in the Amsterdam office and joined with our colleagues in Greenpeace Netherlands and a group of Dutch activists to make a journey to the Japanese embassy in The Hague, where we participated in the peaceful protest to release our colleagues Junichi and Toru from police custody.

As you'll have read in this issue, Junichi and Toru are still awaiting trial, while the issue of whale meat embezzlement that they exposed is quietly being swept under the carpet by the authorities. Therefore, we urge you to add your voice to the global demands to see justice done - for the charges of trespass and theft to be dropped, and for the true crime to be properly and fully investigated.

As always, we welcome all and any feedback, suggestions or other comments you would like to share; we want to bring you the very best in *The Quarterly*, so please tell us what you enjoy and what you would like to see. You can contact either of us directly at the following addresses:

karen.gallagher@greenpeace.org
steve.erwood@greenpeace.org

For those of you who would prefer to give your feedback by post, then please use the following address:



The Quarterly,
Karen Gallagher / Steve Erwood
Greenpeace International,
Ottho Heldringstraat 5,
1066AZ Amsterdam,
The Netherlands.

Thank you for your support,
and for your help.

Until next time,
best wishes *Haruo* and *Steve*

In the next issue...

After an issue focusing on East and Southeast Asia, we turn our attention to another continent...Africa.

The latest place where we have discovered high tech toxic trash causing horrendous pollution is in Ghana. Our analysis of samples taken from two electronic waste (e-waste) scrap yards has revealed severe contamination with hazardous chemicals.

Just as the need to save the world's forests for climate protection is becoming widely recognised, we have discovered that major logging companies - operating in the Congo basin - are increasingly destroying one of the most ecologically important forest areas on the planet while dodging taxes and robbing impoverished Congolese people of revenue.

Join us next time for these and more stories.



“We really don’t like the smell of palm oil in the morning!”

All of our money comes from individual support. Your donation will help us to end illegal and destructive logging of the world’s ancient forests, defend the world’s oceans by working for global marine reserves and continue to promote clean, efficient and renewable energy to help stop catastrophic climate change.

I would like to make a donation to help Greenpeace campaigns

NAME:

ADDRESS:

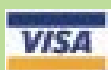
EMAIL:

I ENCLOSE A CHEQUE: ☐

PLEASE CHARGE MY: ☐



☐



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THE THREE DIGITS ON THE BACK OF YOUR CARD IN THE SIGNATURE SECTION

SIGNED:

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Please Send To: **Supporter Services,
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Ottho Heldringstraat 5,
1066 AZ Amsterdam,
The Netherlands**



thanks for your support

Quarterly, August 2008

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